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SOUTH AMERICAN PAPERS.

From the Aurora.

The Supreme Director of Buenos Ayres to his Excellency the Supreme Chief of the republic of Venezuela.

Most Excellent Sir.—Notwithstanding the efforts of despotism and ignorance to conceal and destroy the renown of the heroes of South America, it spreads abroad like the light of Heaven over every region, attracting the admiration and esteem of the whole world.

Invincible Venezuela! how much does your compatriots owe for your gallantry and for your sacrifices to that country, every where covered with the bleaching bones of the patriots, commingled with those of its tyrants, and presenting in its very ruins, a monument of self devotion and generous sacrifices; holding out to all America a sublime spectacle, teaching barbarian Spaniards the fate of despotism, and your country the price which you voluntarily pay for liberty. Your soil deluged with the blood of brave men, self devoted, must forever be held as the altar upon which your unconquerable courage and magnanimity has sacrificed every thing for the good of your posterity.

It has been the will of Providence to raise up and sustain some great genius, for the consolation of afflicted humanity; and your excellency seems to have been destined to avenge the wrongs of the innocent, to animate your country, and to present to the world the inexhaustible power of a great soul, consecrated to the good of mankind.

In vain does the haughty and baffled European attempt to cast a gloomy veil over the greatness of your triumphs, and the constancy of your excellency's character. America and the old world are already informed, that, under your fortunate auspices, Venezuela has risen out of her ruins to a new existence. That her name always illustrious, has acquired fresh glory, while her oppressors, bound to the triumphal car of your excellency, are about to expiate the crimes with which they have stained the Columbian soil.

A fortunate accident has afforded me the gratification of becoming acquainted with the noble ardor with which your excellency has led your countrymen, in asserting the freedom and independence of the Terra Firma and the noble progress of the troops under your command; I have very particular satisfaction in transmitting to your excellency, on this occasion, the accompanying important documents, concerning the tyrannical measures exercised by the royal commanders at Carthagena, Caracas, and many other places in America. Those official papers have been found on board various Spanish vessels captured by armed cruisers of my dependency; and cannot but be useful to you in the regulation of your public measures.

At the same time these provinces, engaged in the same glorious cause, which your excellency has with so much honor supported, are enriched by the eloquent lessons of the great men of the continent which has surmounted the great obstacles which were opposed to your heroic courage. We expect every moment the agree-

the triumphs of their brethren with the most tender sympathy; and by manifestations of their joy in the most distinguished manner, by me testify the most profound sentiments of admiration and gratitude for the public services and eminent virtues of your excellency, and your companions in arms.

I beg your excellency to accept of their warmest acknowledgments for the past, and their most ardent prayers for the success and glory of your future enterprises; and, until another favorable occasion presents itself, to renew my respects to your excellency. I feel perfect confidence that the unity of a common cause, which animates every corner of America, will ensure within your excellency's territory hospitality and kindness to the citizens of this section of the provinces of South America, with which I am entrusted, who may visit your part of the country; as I shall consider myself honored in rendering every favor to the subjects of your excellency.

God preserve your excellency many years.

Given at the palace of the Government of Buenos Ayres, 19th November, 1816, and 7th year of liberty.

JUAN MARTIN DE PUEYRREDON.

JUAN FLORENCIO TENAB,

Secretary of war and the marine.

ADDRESS.

The Supreme Director of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, to the generous inhabitants of the Terra Firma, in South America.

Compatriots and friends.—Hitherto, and until the present occasion, we have been deprived of the opportunity of making manifest to you the lively interest which we have taken in your vicissitudes and sufferings, as well as in your first and recent triumphs over the cruel despotism of Spain; but our cause being the same as yours, you could not have doubted one moment that we should have considered the result of your noble efforts with the same solicitude and interest with which our own would inspire us. Inhabitants of the same continent, victims of the same despotism, and the same indignities, embarked in the same cause, and sharing in its common dangers, neither distance nor adverse fortune could change our feelings and affections, nor the sentiments of attachment by which we were animated; and we divided with you the generous sorrows of your sufferings, and the exultation and glory of your triumphs.

Accept, then, in the name of the people whom I have the honor to represent, the expression of their warmest wishes for your future prosperity and success, and their congratulations for your eminent services, and the new splendor with which the noble deeds of your excellency has resounded through the world; no homage can be more precious than the applause of a people who are actuated only by sincere affection towards the object on which it is bestowed. We are proud to say that none can be more interested in your happiness, as none can more admire the triumph which has surmounted the great obstacles which were opposed to your heroic courage. We expect every moment the agree-

ble news of the expulsion of tyranny from your soil, after deluging it with so much blood, and thus erasing the stain of having been so long subjected to the empire of such monsters.

The day must soon arrive, when, crowned with laurels, our triumphant arms, united shall carry from the extremity of the Austral continent to the dark centre, where the expiring despotism has its last rampart—peace, fraternity and liberty, which are the only objects of our trials and fatigues.

Compatriots of Terra Firma! Would to God that those happy anticipations and our efforts to realize them, may be the surest bond of our friendship, and that on every occasion which shall afford the inexpressible joy of saluting each other on so glorious a consummation, shall be the commencing moment of the establishment of perpetual happiness, and immortality to our glory.

JUAN MARTIN DE PUEYRREDON.
Buenos Ayres, 19th November, 1816.

Answer of the supreme chief of Venezuela, to his excellency J. M. Pueyrredon, supreme director of Rio de la Plata.

Most excellent sir—I have the honor of acknowledging the despatch which your excellency was pleased to address to me, under date 19 Nov. 1816, which, notwithstanding the regret at its long delay in reaching me, has not diminished the interest or the inexpressible pleasure it had given my heart, on seeing an invitation for establishing relations, which I have anticipated and cherished so long. Your overcoming at once the inconvenience which distance and the want of direct communications interpose, has disappeared and inspired a new life into both governments, by making them directly known to each other.

Your excellency in representing my country as a monument which will be the perpetual record of our sacrifice to liberty and independence, and of the magnanimity and constancy of an incorruptible people, has rendered a most grateful testimony to their virtues; undoubtedly Venezuela, entirely consecrated to sacred liberty, has considered her sacrifices as triumphs for all America; the torrents of blood, the conflagration of cities, towns, and the fairest plantations, the ruin of the finest labors of human industry in reclaiming nature from her wildness, and even the face of nature itself, hath been defaced and attempted to be utterly destroyed, by those indiscriminate and unfeeling barbarians; all these sacrifices Venezuela has placed on the altar of our country, not without the anguish of suffering and affliction, but always with the courage and constancy of virtue inspired by liberty.

It is the goodness of your excellency that bestows on me the eulogiums contained in your despatch; but, I feel conscious that I do not deserve them; my only merit has been constancy, for I have barely trodden, and only with a trembling pace, in the grand career, which the voice of my country marked out for me; and no one knows better than I do, that I have been but a feeble instrument in executing the great and noble impulsion of my fellow citizens.

I thank your excellency for the honor which the independent people of South America, and your excellency, have bestowed upon my beloved country and myself; that people who are the glory of the hemisphere of Columbus; that country, the

grave of tyrants and barbarians, and the impregnable rampart of South American independence.

I beg your excellency to accept the assurance of the admiration which I feel, in contemplating the civic virtues, the political talents, and the military achievements of the people of Buenos Ayres and their illustrious director.

The address which your excellency was pleased to forward to us, is a happy evidence of the fraternal and generous sentiments of our southern brethren. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I transmit herewith the cordial answer which my fellow citizens offer to the people of Rio de la Plata. In this answer, the most prominent and precious features are those of their tenderness, affection, and solicitude for the permanent liberty and happiness of their compatriots of the south.

Your excellency can assure your noble fellow citizens, that they not only will be received with open arms in the territory of this republic, and treated as members of our Venezuelan family, but upon a still more exalted principle, as members of the great American family, knowing no other distinctions but those of a common country, and obligations, having in all respects the most perfect unity.

Most excellent sir: as soon as the people of Venezuela shall, by their triumphs, have completed the great work of independence, by expelling the last of the slaves of despotism, or whenever circumstances shall permit more frequent communications, and more intimate relations, we shall direct our efforts with the most lively interest to establish the *American compact*, in order that, by the uniformity of our political institutions, and their conformity with the best interests of all men in assuring liberty of thought and action, we all may possess undisturbed the means of assuring happiness, that we may show ourselves worthy of freedom and independence, and that America may appear, before the whole world, with that true majesty which is to be found only among a free people, and with that true greatness which is not to be found sufficiently established in any nation that has preceded us. United in principles like these, if Heaven will permit the accomplishment of our wishes, America will not only be considered as the queen of nations, but as the mother of true republics.

May I not then fondly hope, that Buenos Ayres, with her powerful influence, will enter into this generous emulation; and by their powerful co-operation, aid in the erection of this sublime political edifice, the establishment of which has been the great object of our regeneration, and the sacrifices made from the first day that we raised our arms against the despotism of Spain.

God preserve your excellency many years, most excellent sir.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

PEDRO B. MENDEZ, Secretary.

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ADDRESS.

Simon Bolivar, supreme chief of the republic of Venezuela, to the people of Rio de la Plata.

Citizens of Rio de la Plata.—Your brethren of Venezuela, pursuing the same glorious career as yourselves, ever since the determinations of the memorable 12th of April, 1810, had given to America the political existence of which the tyranny of Spain had so long deprived her, Venezuela has seen with joy and admiration, the wise reformation, your military glory, and your political

prosperity. She cannot flatter herself with having equalled you in good fortune; but in freedom of principles and nobleness of object, we do not yield to any idea of disparity. In all our views and hopes we have been equal; but adverse events have, on two occasions, almost prostrated Venezuela in affliction. But only to revive after our disasters with redoubled resolution, and by a third great effort, after conflicts with the most ferocious and desperate of men, we gained a triumph which has no example in history for the severity of the contest, and the success and bravery with which it was accomplished. Eight years of combat against despotism, and of manly sacrifice, have given to our country the right to claim, though not the same good and infinitely splendid fortune, an equality in honor and independence.

The wisdom displayed by the government of La Plata, in every department of its administration; its political transactions with foreign nations; its prowess in arms in the very centre of Peru, and on the lofty battlements of Chili, are eloquent examples, which could not fail to determine the various provinces of South America to follow in the noble career of honor and liberty. Venezuela, notwithstanding the distance, has never lost sight of you.

People of Rio de la Plata!—The republic of Venezuela, although covered with ruins, and mourning over her self-devoted heroes, offers to you her fraternity; and when covered with laurels she shall have expelled the tyrant which profanes her soil, then she will invite you, not as strangers, but as the members of a common country, an indivisible nation—whose motto and maxim shall be "*the liberty and unity of all America.*"

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Head Quarters, at Augustura, ?
June 12, 1818, 8th year. S

PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

Address of Mr. Phillips to the electors of the county of Sligo, on declining the poll.

Be assured, gentlemen, it is with feelings rather of gratitude than of disappointment that I withdraw myself from the contest upon the present occasion. I find that we cannot have a fair probability of success, and with every personal respect for your late members, and with the most heartfelt affection for you, I do not feel myself warranted in putting them to the expense, or you to the inconvenience, necessarily consequent on a contested election. The state of your registry, which I have but just received, has compelled me to this determination. It is an astonishing and disgraceful fact, that such is the political apathy of your county, that one-twentieth of its freeholders are not registered. The only privilege which the people have left, is the elective franchise; and even this, it seems, they have not the spirit to exercise. After this, what right has Ireland to complain, if, either on the window tax question, or any other question, her representatives will not give themselves even the trouble of crossing the channel? If you are contented to submit to this degradation, it is not for me to murmur, capable as I am, by my own conduct, of redeeming myself individually. As I hear, however, that some of your news-room wisacres have taken offence at an expression in my address, and as every man who puts himself politi-

cally forward should be able to give a reason for "the faith that is in him," you shall have mine freely and fearlessly. The declaration was, that if the next parliament be like the last, we may write the epitaph of the British constitution. I repeat it now, and I further add, that it is quite impossible things can go on, unless there be some change, either in the members we return to that house, or in the constitution of that house itself. Are you aware that of what is called the house of commons, 82 peers nominate 300, and 123 commoners nominats 187; and thus you have, out of 658 members, 487 actually nominated by 205 constituents, and this they call the representation of the people! If this continues, is there any use in elections?—is there any use in petitioning, where hired majorities can stifle the one, and a borough-mongering influence can defeat the other? Does any man propose a reformation of the system? he is immediately denounced as a visionary, or worse. So it was in England, with Fox and Sheridan, and the consequence was, she lost America. So it was amongst yourselves, with Grattan and with Flood, and the consequence was, those who bought you, sold you. We were bartered into a province, and but the other day, in the imperial parliament, upon a vital question, seventy-five of your members left you at the mercy of a puppet majority, who not only rivetted your chain, but rebuked you for clanking it! This is the way in which I wish to meet the question—not by empty declamation, but by stubborn facts—facts which are now recorded to our shame upon the adamant of history. Look to the conduct of the very last parliament, in almost every instance the echo of the minister, and the justification of the malcontent—conduct which, I will demonstrate, has done more to disgrace us abroad, and to enslave us at home, than mere unequivocal, unblushing despotism ever could have effected. Look to that conduct. After a protracted war, unparalleled in its duration, and unprovoked in its origin, during which, money enough was spent to purchase, and blood enough shed to insulate the continent—during which we alternately fought, and subsidized every faithless despot—now libelling the worthless—now lauding the magnanimous Alexander—to-day, in the field with temporizing Austria—to-morrow, bribing the convenient Prussia—now smiling upon Poland's plunder—now establishing the Spanish inquisition—now at Amiens, acknowledging the French consul—now at Waterloo, cheering the blood-cry of legitimacy. After this base abandonment of public principle—this barbarous gambling with the nation's happiness—we found ourselves at last, consistent in nothing but our inconsistencies, seated in the legitimate congress of Vienna, between the Northern Autocrat and a serjeant of Napoleon! Was not this a rare, a natural consummation, well worthy the fraudulent leagues and bloody infractions which had deversified the contest—well worthy the orphanage and the widowhood which had shadowed England with woe, and the frantic expenditure which has almost beggared her with debt? This has been the consequence, and what, do you remember, was the motive to this aggression?—Was it the establishment of human liberty—was it the advance of human morals—was it the vindication of national character—was it even any high toned and heroic impulse which flung a factitious glory over the warrior's progress, and gave the battle horrors a visionary justification? Far from it. It

was the most unjustifiable motive that ever unsheathed the British sword—the most unconstitutional that ever stained the British annals. It was a bare faced interference with a foreign country in the choice of its own government—a direct infraction of the very principle upon which England founded her glorious revolution. It was a legislative denunciation of the doctrines acted on in 1688 proclaiming James a martyr, and William an usurper, and the people no better than rebellious regicides! This war, however, of course, had its pretences. Its first, was the French republic—driven from this, its next was peace and retribution. Indemnity and security was the Premier's war-whoop, and what has been our indemnity? The massacre of our population—the detriment of our character—the accumulation of debt beyond all spendthrift precedent—famine in our streets and fever in our houses—the establishment in Europe of a military despotism, which leaves the very name of freedom a mockery—the payment of war taxes in time of peace, scarcely leaving it doubtful whether the burdens were imposed to support the war, or the war commenced to justify the taxes—the suspension of our constitution, if we offer to remonstrate. Thus has been our dearly bought indemnity! And what is our security? An holy alliance, forsooth! A league of kings, unhallowed and mysterious, bound by compacts which must not be known, and fenced by bayonets which cannot be resisted! This is our security! The breath of princes—the caprice of an Hydra, not fatigued over the recent banquet, and only waiting for its hungry hour again to glisten in ungorged rapacity! Alas, what tenure have we even of such an alliance! Is there a member of that puny horde who has not been in turn the foe of his ally, and the ally of his foe, and do you expect they will preserve that faith towards us which they have not been able to preserve towards one another? Is there a man of them who did not bow to Napoleon, and confess his title, and court his confederation, and then denounce him as an illegitimate usurper? And was there among them, afterwards, a consistent renegade to break the hand of fraternity to Bernadotte, raised from the ranks of that very Napoleon? Perhaps this instability of political principle may be counteracted by a personal attachment. Let Prussia answer it when she looks at Alexander, and remember the perfidious abandonment of Tilsit. Let Sweden answer it when she thinks of Finland. Let Poland and Saxony acknowledge it to Prussia. Let Genoa speak. Let extinguished Venice proclaim it for Austria. Let Austria herself avouch it for France, and then turn to her immolated daughter—immolated with a worse than Jewish cruelty, not to the god of battles, but to the infernal Moloch of self interest. I speak not now of that devoted France, bending over her violated charter, and with tears of blood expiating the credulity that put its faith in princes. But I speak of England, of the parliament of England, consenting to the plunder, smiling on the partition, squandering the resources of a generous and gallant people—fleets, and armies, and generations, and for what? To forward the fraud of the continental intriguer—to establish the inquisition, and torture and Ferdinand—for the Bourbon in France, and the Bourbon in Spain, and the Bourbon in Naples, the rooted hereditary enemies of the country, for the obsolete blasphemy of *divine right*, dug up from its tomb, and

re baptized *legitimacy*—for the restoration of those sanguinary frauds upon human freedom, against which our sages wrote, and our warriors fought, and our revolution thunders! Shades of Locke and of Milton were these your doctrines! Blood of the Russels and the Hampdens, has this been your legacy? People of England, is it for this that your orphan and your widow mourn in silent resignation—that your poor-houses are choaked with a famished population? Let those men answer it, who, in the name of parliament, ratified the treaties, voted the supplies, advanced the subsidies, and cheered the minister, just reeking from that hopeful congress, where legitimacy, drunk with human blood, flung its sword into the scale against which the liberties of a world were balanced.

I have just touched their conduct, as to our foreign relations. Has it been compensated by their domestic policy? As far as in them lay, they have virtually annihilated the British constitution, and paved the way for a military despotism. They levelled, one by one, every barrier which the wisdom of ages erected around the liberties of the people. They suspend the *habeas corpus* act. Fathers of families were dragged from their homes, loaded with irons, subjected to disease, stamped with ignominy; their helpless children turned adrift to beggary and prostitution; and then, as they had been imprisoned without crime so were they released without even the decency of accusation. They then passed the infamous gagging act; public meetings were forbidden—the power of discussion was withheld—the right of petition was in fact annihilated. It was a natural consequence of the former measure—when innocence is no exemption from punishment, the privilege of complaint is but a mockery. They then countenanced lord Sidmouth's circular—a magistracy, perhaps ignorant, perhaps corrupt, perhaps both—we, at least, can fancy such a magistracy, were invested with an arbitrary construction of the *libel* act, upon which our most learned lawyers have differed in opinion. They then sanctioned the oppressive alien act, which flung back into the jaws of death the patriot victims of despotic power, and wrested from England her imprescriptible privilege of giving refuge to virtuous destitution. They then scouted the repeal of the septennial act, an act which they were never delegated the power to pass, and upon the principle of which they might as well make the representation an air loom in their families. I will not further recapitulate their conduct, but I will remind you, that the situation of the captive under these measures was solitary imprisonment. Against all law or precedent, even magistrates were forbidden to visit them—one man died—another, Mr. Ogden, the subject of meriment, has survived only to protracted agony. I pass from the subject, it is too painful to dwell upon. What was the pretence for this temporary despotism? a plot, hatched by two apothecaries and a lame cobbler—the tower was to be stormed, and the bank plundered, and London garrisoned by a buckram army, whose treasury was a cypher—whose camp equipage was a blanket—whose ammunition chest was an old stocking, and whose park of artillery consisted of the mortar which most rebelliously outlived the wreck of the apothecaries! Those people were arraigned upon the evidence of a villain all leperous with crimes whom the event proved to be the only convict,

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A wretch, who, when he saw the predestined victim, and looked at the high priest, filled the mind of Ireland with terrific recollections, recalling instinctively the reign of blood when we too had our Castles and our Oliver—when the bribed and perjured Cannibal went forth inducing the crime that he might betray the criminal—when neither youth, nor age, nor sex, nor innocence could conciliate, or avert those coiners of human blood—those vampire of the grave—those monsters without a name, before whose path the freshness of humanity withered—in whose accursed minds, conscience was only a commercial instrument—and friendship, treachery and gratitude, murder—Who turned this land into one scene of hell, in which the pangs and the convulsions of the sufferer only stimulated the ferocious exultation of their tormentors. Who crept into the family of the nearest and the dearest, courted the board, and pledging the cup, and fondling the infant, even at the very moment when they were waylaying the unguarded confidence of the parent to devote him to the scaffold, and to rise upon his tomb!—I am shocked to ask, did the late parliament shield the employment of those ferocious and commercial Cannibals? If they did not, what was the meaning of the indemnity bill?—What difference is there between the perpetrator of a deed and the minister who instigates it, and the parliament who protects it? I can see none—I see them chained together in one community of infidelity, and whether I touch the highest or the lowest link, the thrill of horror is the same in its communication. Gentlemen, I say again, if these things continue, we may bid farewell for ever to our liberties. Of what use are all our visionary safeguards—of what use is the responsibility of ministers if it is to depend upon the will of a parliament, whose majority is the creature of those ministers. What avails our so celebrated laws, if they are to be thus capriciously suspended? What is our constitution, with its theoretic blessings, but a practical and splendid mockery, if its noblest ornaments are to be effaced at will, and its strength turned into an engine of oppression? Oh! it is worse than fatuity in us to deceive ourselves. The tower in which we trusted turns out at last to be but a goodly vision: fair indeed to his eye, but as false as it is fair, falling to pieces at the wand of the minister, when the forlorn people approach it for protection.

Such, gentlemen, are my reasons for the assertion I have made; their inference may be, perhaps, doubted by many, who can never see any thing, even problematical, in the basest conduct of "the powers that be"—their existence, however, at least, is undeniable.

In taking my leave of you, for the present, let me express my gratitude to the prompt, manly and decided friends, who so independently proffered me, not only interest, but their purses, and particularly to the professional friends, who, in addition, volunteered their services.

The period is approaching when all may be necessary; in the mean time, let every independent man in the county, register his freehold, and await with confidence the hour of his liberation.

I am, gentlemen, with gratitude and respect,

Your fellow-countryman,

CHARLES PHILLIPS.

Dublin, June 21, 1818.

OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS.

[Made on a recent Journey to the Eastward.]

From a Boston Paper.

On Kennebeck River—In five towns, with a population of 9207, (according to the last census,) there are seven Banks, all within a short distance of each other—when we feel confident one would answer every purpose, either for agricultural or mercantile pursuits. But some say it is necessary to have 600 BANKS to prevent the river from overflowing!

At Gardiner—A flour mill has been in operation a short time. All the machinery was made in the town. The flour is equal in beauty and fineness to Baltimore superfine; but it is thought, as the Maine wheat is not equal to the Maryland, it cannot come up to it in some points. The mills manufacture about 10 barrels of superfine in a day, the present price is \$10 a barrel, and the expense of transportation to Boston, is but trifling. We hope the proprietors will meet such encouragement, as to enable them to erect others—and we think time will stamp this place of so much importance, as to be styled the GARDNER of Maine. A similar mill is in operation at Hallowell, but on a smaller scale.

Bowdoin College—In Brunswick, is beautifully situated, and reminds the traveler of Cambridge, the extensive plan and general appearance, being quite similar. The College has about 60 students, and although it is young in years, bids fair to be an honor to our country. The gallery of Paintings is extensive and handsome, and contains the likeness of Presidents Jefferson and Madison. We were sorry, however, we could not see a likeness of the great Washington, and some other leading characters of which America is proud. The town is handsomely laid out, and it is believed no place in Maine could be found so suitable for a College.

Separation—Many of the inhabitants of Maine, still look forward, with an anxious wish to the time, when a separation, will take place with her tender parent, who has nurtured her offspring with parental fondness, and brought her to manhood and respectability. In the mean time, we would advise her to look out for a good nurse; one, at least, who knows the figure 3 from a 5, and we doubt not her wishes will be gratified, and be numbered as one of the children in the great American family—Portland will no doubt be gratified at such an event, as being the capital of Maine, business and population will of course increase.

At Portland—Two fine ships are building, destined for the India trade. One of them is for Mr. Wm. Goddard, of this town, and the materials and workmanship are all of the first order, every stick of timber for her being of the best of white oak, most of which was collected between 30 and 40 miles distance. She is of 300 tons, is very burdensome, and excites the admiration of every beholder.

Mail Stages—It is astonishing with what order and regularity the Eastern Mail Stage is conducted, and is worthy of particular notice. It starts to a moment at the hour set. On Monday morning, at Portland, all the passengers were ready and the driver seated on his seat, and being a minute or two before the hour, he would not go—but the moment the clock struck 5, crack went the whip and away went the horses! Several instances have occurred where passengers have been left behind, and even the proprietors are not exempted, an instance having taken place where one was left,

and he had to ride 10 miles before he could overtake the stage. The proprietor, notwithstanding, highly extolled the stageman for his punctuality. — We mention these particulars, as a stimulus for other mail stages.

Aquatic Excursion.—Persons travelling Eastward, at this season of the year, will find it very pleasant to go as far as Portland by water. The Portland Packet, capt. Porter, frequently runs from Boston, in 12 hours, her accommodations are convenient, with an attentive steward, and every wish can be gratified sought for on board a packet. The captain is very gentlemanly in his deportment, quite humorous and entertaining; and is such a commander as is seldom found on board of a vessel.

Utility of good Locks.—At Gardner the Cashier of the bank there, speaking of a recent occurrence, said the key of his vault, was one of Perkins' patent, and defied any one to open the vault with it, or to imitate it.—We are confident, it is made of such complex machinery, if all the Banks in the United States had them, we should hear no more of bank robberies. It is, however said, they easily get out of order, which perhaps is the cause they are not more generally used.

From the Raleigh Star.

Receipt for making Cider and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, esq. who lives near Deep River, at the upper extremity of Moor county, where I drank old cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, ensures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense, I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining, and preserving it, in the hope advantage might accrue by the publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now remember, about eight or ten hogheads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best, nor did he think any fit to drink, until it was at least a year old. That which I drank was three years old, and it was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to enable him to drink it of the age he wished; but he intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipt, as he gave it to me in writing in April last:

"All apples fit to be eaten will make cider. The grand secret is in cleaning it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would, if mixed, often make bad cider.—Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun burnt apples, as well as dust and trash—beat your apples before much mellowed, as they lose their strength, soundness, and spirit, if too mellow.—Let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put in the press; then press them slowly, discontinue it as soon as the juice discharged appears to grow thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure, is in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full, to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermenta-

tion.—In a week rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you see it run muddy. Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days rack it of a second time, and in fifteen days the third time. In every instance the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled, and when fitted for the last time to be bunged close in a deep dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, not even the little that will adhere after rensing a cask is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirits is not only useless but injurious."

Mr. Nall's is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh July 25, 1818.

N. B. I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, Isinglass, scalding and scumming filtering troughs, &c. &c. and found all useful, but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

Extract from the correspondence of the late Governor Morris.

Communicated for the N. Y. Columbian, by Mrs. Ann C. Morris.

During the last two years of Mr. G. Morris's life, he was seldom visited by any person except his own relations—one of whom assured him that both parties in this state were "corrupt and rotten to the core."

The whole letter, from which I have leisure only to transcribe a part, will be printed with Mr. Morris's biography.

Morrisania, dated 27th Aug. 1816.

"Let us forget party and think of our country. That country embraces both parties. We must endeavor, therefore, to save and benefit both. This cannot be effected while political delusions array good men against each other. If our country be delivered, what does it signify whether those who operate her salvation wear a federal or a democratic cloak. Perhaps the expression of these sentiments may be imprudent, but when it appears proper to speak truth, I know not concealment. It has been the unvarying principle of my life that the interest of our country must be preferred to every other interest."

Mrs. Morris's intimate friends in Virginia are some called democrats, some federalists. During a visit of three months to that state last winter, she found her husband's memory venerated by all alike—his wisdom and virtue equally extolled by them all.

Mr. G. Morris to his wife.

Albany, June 5, 1812.

"My dear friend—your letter of June 1st, was just now received, and went directly to my heart. The palatium was sitting with me, and but for the sanctity of conjugal sentiment, I should have let him see and feel that tender kindness which so much endears you. God bless and preserve you, my dear wife. Again I entreat that you will be careful of your health. As to other folks, their

civilities, or the want of them, are of no consequence. Estimate such things, and indeed all things, at their worth, we shall not then be either way the dupes in the commerce of life."

Mr. G. Morris to Mrs. Morris.

Stillwater, October 16, 1813.

"Kiss for me, love, our charming boy—
I long to taste again the joy
Of pressing to his father's breast
The son and mother. Be they blest
With all which bounteous Heaven can grant—
And if among us, one must wait
Of bliss, be mine the scanty lot.
Your happiness may no dark spot
Of gloomy woe, or piercing pain,
Or melancholy, ever stain."

After this was written, Mr. Morris and myself were never absent from each other, except one night.

Extract from Mr. John Parish's reply to Mr. G. Morris's letter, already published.

You have chosen a theme for your letter most gratifying to my feelings—first, by assuring me of the warm corner which I occupy in your heart, and next the unqualified happiness you are enjoying in your domestic life. Long, long may you experience it, and may your charming boy grow up to be a blessing to his parents. May he resemble my friend!

Weymouth, 30th Sept. 1816.

ITEMS OF NEWS,

CULLED FROM ALL THE NEWSPAPERS.

Letters from Russia assert that Great Britain has invited the Russian government—1st. To require a formal declaration from the Porte whether it considers the Barbary powers as its dependents; and in that case whether the court of Constantinople will guarantee the states of Europe against any outrages of these barbarians on their subjects.

2d. Should the Porte disclaim the right of controlling in that respect the African regencies, or refuse to exercise that right for the protection of Europe, then the cabinet of St. Petersburg will be invited to conclude a treaty with the British government similar to that which has been already signed by Great Britain with the courts of Madrid and of the Netherlands respectively, for the defence of their several flags against the corsairs.

The British brig *Gipsy*, captain Worts, 9 days out from Norfolk, bound to Antigua, struck on the rocks, off the north side of Bermuda, on the 14th ult. By the assistance of half a dozen boats from the shore she got off in the course of a few hours without material damage, and, after settling the rate of salvage, proceeded on her voyage.

London, June 23.—On Wednesday arrived at Portsmouth the Russian brig *Rurick*, capt. Kotzebue, having been out three years from Cronstadt, on a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, during which she lost only one man, and the crew, in all their visits to the coasts and islands, never had occasion to use force with the natives. She put in here for provisions. She left Behrings Straights in July, 1817, having proceeded as far as lat. 67.

It is stated in a Vienna paper that the emperor has given to the prince of Parma (young Bonaparte) the esates ceded to his majesty by the grand duke of Tuscany, the revenues of which amount to 1,280,000 florins.

Royal present.—On the 18th of May the king of Denmark presented to the Bible Society at Copenhagen the sum of four thousand rix dollars.

The ship *Governor Carver* has arrived at Boston from Havre de Grace, having accomplished her whole voyage out and home in 94 days. She has brought out between decks about eighty apple trees, all bearing fruit.

The Bank of the United States has announced, by a circular dated the 28th ult. that it will no longer receive notes made payable at its several offices of discount and deposit, except in payment of debts due to the United States.

Cambridge Commencement.—At the annual commencement of Harvard University, on the 26th ult. the degree of bachelior of arts was conferred on eighty young gentlemen, and the degree of master of arts on fifty three.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on the Rev. William Wells, the Rev. Noah Worcester, and the Rev. Hezekiah Packard.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the honorable Brockholst Livingston, of New York, and the honorable William Johnson, of Charleston, judges of the supreme court of the United States.

The most cheering accounts are given of the state of the corn crops in North Carolina. We rejoice to hear, says the *Norfolk Herald* of the 5th ult. that the crops of Indian corn bid fair to exceed any former example. In the counties of Norfolk and Princess Anne this is more particularly the case. The large fertile plantations in Holland Swamp, Princess Anne, where the hopes of the husbandman were marred by the excessive rains during the last two summers, exhibit assurances of the most abundant crops. On one plantation alone, in this neighborhood, it is computed that at least 1000 barrels of corn will be made. The growth is now sufficiently forward to defy the effect either of drought or wet; nothing but severe hurricanes can injure it.

The Oneida Indians, inhabiting the northwestern parts of the state of New York, have recently formed among themselves a society for the promotion of agriculture. This is certainly one symptom of civilization and industry.

Marble Quarry.—We understand that a quarry of elegant marble, beautifully variegated, of an excellent quality, and proof against fire, has lately been discovered on the banks of the Seneca Lake. It is owned by Samuel Secley, esq. of Hector.

It is stated in the Philadelphia papers that about ten thousand feet of works are erected at Lewistown, Del. for the purpose of manufacturing salt by the power of the Sun. The plan of them was devised by S. G. Wright, esq. of Philadelphia, and David Thatcher, senior, late of Massachusetts, for which they have obtained a patent from the United States. The construction of them is said to be highly curious and singular.

Norfolk, August 29.

Piracy.—The robbery of the schooner Commerce, captain Williams, bound from this port to New Orleans, of her cargo of 72 negroes, off the Berry islands, is confirmed by the arrival of a schooner off the Balize Bar on the 28th ult.

Latest from New Orleans.—The ship *Sea Fox*, Fowler, of and for New York, sailed from New Orleans the 4th inst and the *Balize* the 7th. Captains Cannon, Weatherstrand, Dr. J. W. King,

and Mr. W. N. Harvey, came in the above vessel but left her on Saturday off Cape Henry, and came up to this place yesterday in a pilot boat. By these gentlemen, the keeper of the steam boat hotel reading room books has received New Orleans papers of the 3d and 14th Aug.

These gentlemen state that New Orleans was more healthy than had been known at the same season for a number of years previous; business, however, was dull: a large number of vessels were in the river, but laid up, as no freights could be procured, the produce of the country having been all shipped off. On their passage down the river, spoke schooner *Commerce*, Williams, hence for New Orleans, who informed them of the circumstances of his having been robbed off the Berry islands, of 72 negroes, passed also about 30 sail of vessels all bound up, from northern ports, and all had very long passages: one ship in particular, capt. Bunker, had a passage of 56 days from New York—saw two ships and two brigs at the Balize waiting a wind to get in. Spoke on the 18th, off the *Portugas*, brig *Calyso*, stoddily, from Savannah bound to New Orleans, with slaves, out 14 days—27th, off Charleston bound to that port, a schooner from Alexandria, could not learn her name.

The notorious pirate, *Mitchell*, formerly of the *Romp* privateer, and who has lately been infesting the Mississippi with his barges, it was understood had provided himself at the Balize with a sloop mounting six brass pieces, and was cruising off the Bahamas, with a view of doing business on a larger scale.

From Gibraltar.—Our correspondent at Gibraltar, has favored us with papers of that place to 27th June. Among the arrivals at Gibraltar from the 20th to the 27th of June, only two Americans are reported, viz. the ship *Pekin*, Comerford, 31 days from Boston, and brig *Adriatic*, Sanger, 22 days from Leghorn, bound to Boston.

Our correspondent, in a letter dated June 28, observes, "we are in alarm here about the plague, which has got to Tangier. Great exertions are making by the governor of this place and in the adjacent parts of Spain, to prevent its crossing the Streights, and it is hoped their plans will be successful; should they not, we shall have to run this summer."

Latest from the S. A. Patriots.—The following bulletin of the liberating army of Venezuela, is extracted from a Trinidad paper, of 22d July, received at the reading room, by the British *schr.* William.

A gentleman who came passenger in the William, informs, that it was brought to Trinidad by a colonel English, a British officer in the Patriot service. This officer stated, that there had been several battles fought, and much skirmishing between the contending parties, in all of which the Patriots were victorious, and had finally possessed themselves of the entire command of the plains, and compelled the Royalists to take refuge in the mountains. The eleven British officers who were arrested last winter in Philadelphia, under a process from the authority of the United States, had arrived in Venezuela, and joined the patriot army. Mr. Clay's celebrated speech, on the subject of our relations with South America had been translated into the Spanish language, and was read generally at the heads of the Patriotic regiments, amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

From the Correo del Orinoco of the 27th June.

BULLETIN OF THE ARMY LIBERTADOR OF VENEZUELA.

June 16.—The brilliant action of the Cogeda, and the fatiguing marches performed by the division of general Paéz, to that period, obliged him to approach the Apure, to reorganize and remount his cavalry, without the remains of the division of La Torre being able to make the smallest movement. A small corps that had got as far as Nutrias, in the west, was surprised and destroyed by colonel Rengal.

Brigadier Morales, who had succeeded to the command of the division of lieutenant colonel Lopez, and increased it with the force which covered the Villa de Cura, advanced into the plains of Calabozo, and penetrated as far as Guayabal.

On the 27th the guard of honor of general Paéz were ordered to attack him, which they did with brilliant success, at day-light on the 28th, by surprising him in his camp.

Three hundred dead, a number of prisoners, with arms and horses, were the fruits of the victory; and Morales, with a few that saved themselves, retreated to Sombrero, not thinking himself secure at Calabozo.

In the mean time the division of Cumana, under the orders of general Bermudez, which passed the Orinoco on the 8th April, laid siege to the city on the 16th; while his excellency general Marino, with his division, guarded the sea coast, to cut off the enemy's supplies. General Bermudez made various reconnoissances on the place; and on the 22d, at night, made an attempt on the fountain head of the city, which occasioned great destruction to the defenders of it, and consternation to the garrison. On the 16th general Marino occupied Cariaco, taking or killing 250 men which garrisoned it, by the advance under col. Montes, 140 muskets, 40 prisoners, and military stores, were found in the place. On the 14th the same division had a shock with the enemy in the village of Caleano, which was covering Guayria and Curupano, in number about 400 men, who were advancing to take the besiegers in flank: this body was completely beaten and routed, with the loss of its arms and materiel. On the morning of the 30th the garrison of Cumana made a vigorous sortie on all general Bermudez's entrenchments, which brought on an obstinate action on both sides. It lasted above five hours with the greatest slaughter; but general Bermudez, having expended all his ammunition, was obliged to retire to Cumana, to combine new operations and obtain a reinforcement—Cumana having lost in the sortie of the 30th at least half of its garrison in killed and wounded.

Head quarters Augustura.

The chief of the staff,
CARLOS SOUBLETTE.

From Havana.—Captain Stephenson, of the British brig *Navigator*, arrived here yesterday, from Port Morant, (Jam.) informs that on his passage he put into Havana to obtain a supply of water, where he was compelled to pay fifty cents per ton, light money, amounting to the sum of 117 dollars 4 cents. The American ship General Jackson, of and from Charleston, bound to New Orleans, which had also put into Havana for water, was the first vessel which had been required to comply with this unjust exaction. The *Navigator* was the second. Captain S. was also com-

pelled to pay the Inquisition duty of 4 dollars—paid by all foreign vessels entering the port.

This unjust and illiberal conduct on the part of the Spanish authorities at Havana had produced considerable excitement among the American there. Several American vessels had arrived the day before the N. sailed from Havana.

On the 3d August, about 8 leagues to the eastward of Cape Antonio, the Navigator was brought to by a miral Brion's squadron, consisting of two frigate built ships, one of 20 and the other of 22 guns, a brig of 16 guns, and eight fine schooners. Captain S. went on board the admiral's ship, and was politely treated, but could not learn the destination of the squadron, nor where from.

AIR BOAT.

Mr John I Staples, of Flushing, Long-Island, has announced, in an interesting essay in the American monthly Magazine, the result of a long course of experiments in mechanical science, and particularly as applied to navigation. In the introduction to his essay, he modestly declares that he does not arrogate the discovery of any new principle in mechanical or chymical philosophy, but that he claims all the advantages that may arise from a new practically useful application of longknown principles.

The result of his experiments is the construction of what he terms an air boat, of which the following is his description: [*Auerra.*]

DESCRIPTION OF THE AIR BOAT.

"A vessel ought to be constructed, so as to answer the particular purpose for which she is intended. When she is intended to sail by means of mechanical force, her form should be different, because, when her sails are used, she is acted upon by two elements, the wind and water and requires a greater degree of stability to be able to carry a press of sail, consequently, depth in the hold for the cargo, long keel, and little breadth to prevent her falling to the leeward.—When she is to sail by mechanical force, her form and size should be very different. For this purpose, the bottom should be formed quite flat (to sail as much as possible upon the water) and the sides made to rise perpendicularly from it, without any curvature; which would not only render her more steady, as being more opposed to the water in sailing, but likewise more convenient, accommodating, &c. while the simplicity of her form would contribute greatly to the ease, expedition, and economy with which she might be fabricated. Diminishing the draft of water is undoubtedly the most effective method of augmenting the velocity of the vessel; but as it proportionably diminishes her hold of the water, and renders her more liable to be driven to the leeward, this defect is remedied by the trunks under her boom, which are an excellent substitute for a keel. By means of those side trunks she will be kept steady in the greatest gale, quite easy in a great sea, will not strain in the least, and never take in the water on her deck; and when at anchor will rise more upright and even than any other vessel can do. Her extreme breadth should be no more than the fifth or sixth part of her length; her bows a little curved to break the force of the water, and her stern somewhat narrower than her bows, having a general inclination from the stem to the stern, to promote

the action of the atmosphere and the water upon the sides.

"I think, that, in the preceding remarks, I have established the following facts:

"1st, That the power of atmospheric air and fired air, increased by condensation and heat, as directed and arranged by me, is not only a very great, but the most eligible and most powerful agent for mechanical purposes.

"2d. That in applying this power, a circular engine on any construction, is more useful than any other, and that by the simple escapement of the piston rod of the steam engine, I have given it an advantage, in reciprocating movements, it had not before.

"3d. That, in the present steam boat system, there is an aggregate loss of nearly three-fourths of the power of the engine; and that on my plan the whole force of the engine can be applied without diminution, and with one-fifth part of the fuel usually consumed in the present method. Hence, my method of applying the power of air as a substitute for steam, is attended with an economy and advantage hitherto unequalled.—

"4th. That the power of the engine in one instance is applied directly; and also indirectly, alternately, with or without the intervention of exterior wheels; and in the other indirectly, solely by the pressure of the atmosphere, and the gravity of the water, without the intervention of wheels or other exterior instruments.

"5th. A boat which unites economy and convenience in an eminent degree."

Mr. Staples closes his essay, by an apology for any error which has occurred, and by a promise to correct any error discovered; and then says: "Fully convinced in my own mind, of the practicability and utility of the arrangement, not only as to the propulsion of vessels, but as applied to mechanical purposes, where motion and force are required, I have taken measures to obtain a right of patent in England, France, Germany, and Russia."

Those, whose curiosity or thirst for information may not be satisfied with the above abstract, will do well to peruse the essay of Mr. Staples, at large, in the useful and entertaining work above mentioned.

MR. PHILLIPS AND THE DUBLIN MOB.

Dublin Evening Post Office, 3 o'clock.

The people in immense multitudes continued to collect round the house of Mr. Preston, (where Mr. Grattan took refuge) assuming every moment a more determined and ferocious appearance.

Mr. Guinness, Mr. Grattan jr. and others, addressed them from the window, but it appeared only to produce the tranquillity of a moment. Lord Charlemont, and a number of other gentlemen appeared at the window, when Mr. Phillips was recognized in the street by the multitude, who immediately insisted that he should address them.—He was accordingly admitted into the house, and he, Mr. Guinness, and Lord Charlemont stood together upon the platform beneath the window.—When silence was restored, Mr. Phillips spoke in substance nearly as follows:—

"My fellow-countrymen, you know well that I feel for the humblest man amongst you.—(*Cries of we do, we do.*)—and you know also, what I feel for my country.—(*Cries of bravo.*)—In the name, then, of the character, not merely of that

humblest man, but of that country also, I call upon you to redeem both from the stain which this day's abominable turpitude has cast upon it. You have wrongs, and I know them—I feel them—but, in the name of God, wreak those wrongs upon your enemies and not upon your zealous and indefatigable friend. Remember, he it was that gave you a constitution—and remember too, if all were like him, my poor countrymen would still have a country. (*Applause*) Here do I, one of yourselves, address you in behalf of yourselves—in behalf of the man of the People, and standing by the son of that glorious Charlemont whom I emphatically call the *Nobleman of the People*. (Here there was a universal burst of applause, and Lord Charlemont repeatedly made his acknowledgements.) Remember 1762. Remember the period of the abominable Union! and prove by your conduct now that you do not forget those times. (*We will, we will*)—There is only one way of doing it. Do not insist on Mr. Grattan's being brought forth; feeble as his Surgeon tells me he is, with the dust and heat of this immense multitude—(*Shouts*)—prove the necessity of this enthusiasm, by acts not by words. Come, give him three hearty cheers, and then let every man go peaceably home."

This address happily produced its effect. The whole multitude gave 3 distinct cheers, and in a few minutes there was not a trace of the frightful uproar which had so terrified the neighborhood.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of Connecticut, the delegates to the state convention convened at the state house in Hartford on Wednesday last. His excellency governor Wolcott was chosen President, without opposition; and James Lanman, esq. was elected Clerk, by a majority of 23. Messrs. Terry, Pitkin, and Stevens, were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the government of the convention. In the course of the day, a resolution was offered, and after some discussion adopted, "That the convention proceeded to form a constitution of civil government for the State."

On *Thursday*, a resolution was adopted, without much debate, "that a committee be appointed by ballot to draft a constitution and report it to the convention, to consist of three members from each county." The remainder of the day was occupied in balloting for the committee. The following is the result of the ballot:—

Hartford County—Sylvester Wells, Timothy Pitkin, Elisha Phelps.

New Haven—Wm Bristol, N. Smith, William Todd.

New London—Moses Warren, Amasa Learned, James Lanman.

Fairfield—Pierpont Edwards, James Stevens, Gideon Tomlinson.

Windham—Peter Webb, George Learned, Edmund Freeman.

Ritchfield—John Welch, Augustus Pettibone, Orange Merwin.

Middlesex—Joshua Store, Wm. Hungerford, Thomas Lyman.

Toiland—Daniel Burrows, Asa Willey, John S. Peters.

There is one federalist from each county, except Fairfield—17 democrats and 7 federalists.

On *Friday*, a system of Rules was reported, and, with some amendments, adopted. A preamble and bill of rights were also reported; and 600 copies ordered to be printed. The following is a copy of this report:—

The committee to whom was referred the subject of drafting a constitution to be submitted to the consideration of the convention beg leave to report in part—the following preamble and Bill of rights.

PIERPONT EDWARDS, Chairman.

PREAMBLE.

The people of Connecticut acknowledging with gratitude, the good providence of God in having permitted them to enjoy a free government, do, in order more effectually to define, secure, and perpetuate the liberties, rights and privileges which they have derived from their ancestors, hereby, after a careful consideration and revision, ordain and establish the following constitution and form of civil government:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great, and essential principles of Liberty and free government may be recognized and established—

WE DECLARE,

Sec. 1. That all men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments or privileges from the community.

Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and that they have at all times an undeniable and indefeasible right to alter their form of government in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State, provided that the right hereby declared and established, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

Sec. 4. No preference shall be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship.

Sec. 5. No person shall be molested for his opinion on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage, in consequence of such opinions, except in cases provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 6. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the use of that liberty.

Sec. 7. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

Sec. 8. In all prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

Sec. 9. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable searches or seizures; and no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing them as nearly as may be, or without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the ac-

cusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury. He cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by due course of law.

Sec. 11. No person shall be accused, arrested, or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to forms which the same has prescribed; and no person shall be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied.

Sec. 12. The property of no person shall be taken for public use, without just compensation therefor.

Sec. 13. All courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy, by due course of law, and right and justice be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed.

Sec. 15. All prisoners shall before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Sec. 16. No person shall be attainted of Treason, or Felony, by the Legislature.

Sec. 17. The citizens have a right, in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the powers of government, for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

Sec. 18. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and the state.

Sec. 19. The military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 20. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 21. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall ever be granted, or conferred, in this state.

Sec. 22. No citizen of this state shall be exiled, or prevented from emigrating on any pretence whatever.

Sec. 23. The right of trial by Jury shall remain inviolate.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 3.

West India Slaves.—Sir Samuel Romilly rose to call the attention of the house to facts which appeared in papers on the table, relative to a late transaction at St. Christopher's, on which he thought further information was required. Perhaps the most important part of the papers related to a slave of Mr. Rawlins, who run away, but was speedily taken and flogged, and then chained to another apprehended runaway slave, with whom, a day or two afterwards, he was brought out, so chained, to work. The man was incapable of labor, and fell down, oppressed with fatigue, pain and hunger. Rawlins ordered two drivers to flog him again; two hours after which the slave died, still chained to the other man. (Hear, hear.) He

was buried in the course of the same day—he was flogged in the morning, and found dead about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His burial was done privately in the evening. The matter being communicated to some magistrates, a coroner's inquest was ordered and held on the body of the man (named Congo Jack,) the body was dug up in the presence of the inquest, and witnesses were examined, as well as the state of the body of the deceased. Among the witnesses, a medical person (Dr. Delaney we understood) stated, that on the deceased there were several marks on the right eye, the right jaw, the right breast, the belly, and on the thighs, and that two teeth were broken out. With this evidence, and that of two other medical men, before them, this coroner's inquest found a verdict that the man had died by the visitation of God. One of the drivers (Creole Jack) who flogged him, was subsequently brought to trial on a charge of murder. Some slaves were examined on the trial, and the man to whom he was chained. A slave swore that Rawlins, the manager of the estate, was not present; so that the driver, and not the manager, might have been sacrificed, had a verdict for murder been found. But it appeared, afterwards, that Rawlins did take the whip from the driver and give him the gang severely; after which he gave the instrument back to the driver to continue the punishment. The driver was acquitted. This Wm. Henry Rawlins, who was a clergyman and manager of the estate, was afterwards brought to trial, and the same evidence substantially as had been received before the inquest, &c was given by a medical man and others distinctly. But, on Rawlins' case, the jury found him guilty, not of murder, but only of manslaughter. It appeared, from all the circumstances, that he was either innocent or guilty of murder. His sentence was a fine of 200*l*. and imprisonment for three months. But there had been no return made to the secretary of state's office of the depositions before the coroner's inquest. Governor Proby had not sent them with the minutes of the trial; but it seemed very important to have them, in order to see the course of the proceedings. There was, he understood, a law, at Nevis particularly, by which a coroner's inquest was ordered on the body of a slave. What had passed under the evidence adduced appeared very extraordinary at least. The conduct of the petty jury appeared most unjustifiable.

Either the grossest injustice was done by the verdict, or there was a shameful violation of their duty. Lord Bathurst said, in a letter to the governor, that if the statement made was true, Rawlins could not have been guilty of manslaughter, but that the verdict must have been murder or an acquittal. But admitting manslaughter, he (Sir S. Romilly) could not see why Rawlins had been so lightly punished. The greatest severity in the way of imprisonment would have been twelve months. He wished to spare the house the pain of hearing details from him of this horrible circumstance of the shocking effects of pain, hunger, and fatigue, on the unfortunate slave. (Hear, hear.) The sentence he considered quite unjustifiable. The despatches of the governor deserved consideration. He said that the matter was investigated by the magistrates; and a trial ensued, in which a verdict of manslaughter was found. It was said, too, that clergymen ought not to be managers of estates. The governor

gave Lord Bathurst the results, but not the full particulars of the case. Lord Bathurst wrote for further information, telling the governor, by his letter of January, 1818, that his despatch did seem to consider the transaction in so serious a light as it must be considered if the accounts which had been received by private channels were true, and the governor replies, that the business was, in fact, nearly the same as his lordship had supposed. The verdict of the inquest was astonishing. The original despatch contained no particulars. Now, with what justice could it be urged by some against others who interested themselves in the administration of the West India Islands, that they exaggerated all accounts of improper and oppressive proceedings there? Further information on this shocking business was necessary, and he should therefore move for copies of the depositions before the inquest, on the body of a slave who died on Hutchinson's estate, St Christopher's.

Mr. Marryant thought the learned gentleman had proceeded rather far in his censures of the jury, and of the administration of justice in the island. He thought, that if he had looked to the other parts of the papers, he might have found reason not to be general & indiscriminate in censure. So long as the state of slavery should unfortunately exist—(hear)—there would be found a necessity for the punishment of runaway negroes. He readily admitted that such punishment should be proportioned to the degree of the offence. It appeared by some evidence that one flogging was only for two or three minutes, when the man was not tied or held down, and no particular cries were mentioned; also, that the manager was not present at the last flogging, neither Mr. Rawlins nor the overseer. It was stated, that negroes were apt to complain of being sick, when they were about to be punished. To have made out the verdict of murder, he apprehended that malice premeditated must have been proved. Three months imprisonment was called very mild; but it might be a severer sentence than a similar one here. The case, however, appeared to be an aggravated one, and he should be ready to agree to any information or any proper means for preventing its repetition. But it was to be observed, that as Rawlins could not be convicted of murder, he was found guilty of manslaughter, and punished for that offence.—Whether the full measure of justice had been dealt out, it was not possible for him to say; but it appeared premature to censure strongly in the absence of all parties.

Mr. Gouldburn said a few words. We understood he did not object to the production of the papers.

Mr. M. Grant made some observations on the case of the man tried, who, if found guilty of murder, must have been hanged. But it appeared, that under the circumstances people shrunk from his society. The governor, it was to be observed, had represented Rawlins' conduct to the bishop of London, who would, no doubt, take proper steps on the subject. The Hon. Member adverted to what had been said on a former occasion about the use of cartwhips in the punishment of slaves, and observed, that instruments for that purpose were not known by such an appellation in Jamaica.

Mr. W. Smith said that he knew that in writing and in conversation the word "cartwhip" was made use of. He could on any day produce one

of these instruments, the sight of which would show their severity. The first accounts sent by the governor to the colonial department, were not calculated to attract the particular attention of the government at home. He might find a future opportunity for proving that matters of this description were not brought forward unnecessarily, but that there had been in some cases an almost criminal forbearance from the peculiar character of the circumstances. The hon. member concluded with saying that it was impossible, as the legislatures in the West India islands were now constituted, to expect any thing like an attention to law or a fair, impartial, and liberal dispensation of justice.

Mr. Wilberforce asked what would be the case in any other country, if men of free color, of only 500 pounds a year could be admitted to give evidence? He, and his honorable and learned friend, and those who acted with them in this great cause, had been criminal in not bringing forward more cases of this kind. With the wounds on the man's body, so visible to all who inspected it, the jury returned a verdict of "death by the visitation of God." There were other cases in which his majesty's ministers had remained ignorant of the facts. One particular case had occurred which he trusted would soon be brought before the house. He was sorry to say, that when that person was brought to punishment, she, then in a state of pregnancy, was fettered—was, indeed, chained to another slave, and was flogged for a very considerable time in the most cruel and inhuman manner. (Hear, hear.) This atrocious case would never have been known at all, though communicated to the governor, if Lord Bathurst had not been made acquainted with it. It would come before the house and be the subject of their consideration. (Hear, hear.) One moral consequence would be derived from these investigations. It would teach those who were delegated to administer justice in those distant colonies, that the British house of commons would not be discouraged from inquiring into any cases, although some might be exaggerated, or wholly erroneous; it would teach them that inquiry, however it might terminate, was the only sure and effectual means of protecting all persons in the administration of justice. We ought not to trust to the representations of governors of islands, respecting the abuses that take place. (Hear, hear.) They are men, and liable to all the infirmities of human nature. Governor Probyn might be dependent on the assembly, and we ought to make all governors, and indeed all judges also, independent, if we mean to have justice fairly administered (hear, hear); if we wish to prevent local partialities and domestic interests which may prevail among a few families in those small islands. He begged to observe—(hear some impatience was expressed by some few members at the bar; there was a general call to order;) he was sorry to observe that a question of this nature—a question so important to the British character, so interesting to humanity, so worthy of attention in every point of view, should excite so little interest. (Hear, hear.) He would not trouble the house with any further remarks, but he begged to observe that negroes were now acknowledged to be freemen, and consequently were entitled as much as any subject of this realm, to the protection of this house. (Loud cheering.)

Sir S. Romilly, in answer to an observation of

the honorable member (Mr. Marryat) stated, that he had studiously abstained from mentioning the most horrible circumstances, unwilling to disgust the feelings of the house. It was sufficient to say that the unfortunate man, exhausted and famished as he was, died under the blows of two drivers, flogging him with cart whips, he being at the same time chained to another negro [hear!]

The motion was then and put carried.

From the New York Evening Post.
SITUATION OF SPAIN.

The following picture of the present deplorable situation of the Spanish monarchy, is copied from the London Times, of the 9th of June. The information was derived by the editor of that paper from a correspondent at Madrid: and if the one half of it be true, we must suppose the Spanish government on the point of dissolution. Though we have given foreign dates a month later, yet we think this article cannot fail to be read with interest.

Madrid, May 25.

The political and financial situation of Spain is so embarrassed, that unless it were observed on the spot, no idea could be formed of it, and any representation that could be made would fall short of the truth. I shall endeavor to give you as complete a conception of it as possible, by collecting together the detached features of the general picture.

When we heard here of the convocation of a congress of the allied governments at Aix-la-Chapelle, the king testified his desire to attend it. He received no satisfaction on this point from the cabinets to which his ambassadors communicated his intention. The cabinet of Vienna was the first which showed an opposition to this design, and England and Prussia afterwards answered to the same purport. As the opinion of the court of Russia admitted of no doubt, it was necessary to renounce this journey. The Spanish ministry showed themselves the more dissatisfied on the occasion, as they expected from this approachment an amelioration in the external relations of the kingdom, which their own exclusive efforts do not permit them to expect.

It is not to be inferred from this that the boldest projects are not still hatched here.—Thus with the minister of war, they still talk of the re-capture of Buenos Ayres, and the occupation of Monte Video. It is even said that M. Pizarro has drawn up a manifesto, which he is about to have translated into all languages, for the purpose of being distributed over Europe, to expose those causes of complaint on the part of Spain, which justify her in taking up arms against Portugal. If a manifesto was the only necessary requisite for conducting a war, a war might take place; but as money or credit may likewise be required, the world may rest assured that the hostile projects of the Spanish government will long remain in the imagination of those who have dreamt them.

To be convinced of this, we have only to cast our eyes on the financial situation of the kingdom. It is such, that if one were to describe it in general terms he might be charged with exaggeration; but here the proofs are striking—they rest on facts publicly known—it is only necessary to enumerate them.

The system of M. Garay, which appeared so seducing in theory, has crumbled into dust before the difficulties of its execution. All the resources

of taxation are exhausted, and it is certain that the half of the taxes imposed have not been levied. The impossibility of raising them is so great, that the minister has flinched from the rigorous measures which had been begun to be employed. Every where are complaints heard, every distress shows itself in the most hideous aspect. All the public coffers are empty. The army has not received its pay for three years, and the officers of the civil administration have not touched the eighth part of their salaries. There has been witnessed at Madrid, officers and civil servants of the public, begging alms, and the provinces have even suffered more than the capital.

At Seville a regiment was in want of every thing, and the officers were reduced to the state of begging a dinner in the convents. In fine, this situation becoming intolerable, the col. M. D'O'Neill, waited with his staff on the captain-general of the province, to demand a part of their pay on account. As there were no public funds, M. D'O'Neill lent from his own private funds all that he could dispose of; and now, instead of repaying his advances, they are attempting to find fault with the step which he took.

At Valencia, the firmness of the capt. general, M. Elliot, was able alone to calm the effervescence of the troops who had not received any pay for three months. He ordered a month's pay to be given to them, against the express will of the minister of finance.

At Cadiz, it was not without the greatest difficulty they were able to embark a battalion destined for the Lima expedition, and which had not touched any pay for three years.

The roads are less safe than ever. Robbers infest every part of the kingdom, and there is no security without an escort.

Every di patch of general Morillo concludes with demands of reinforcements and supplies of every kind. It is but too certain that his army labors under the most frightful privations.

It is thought here that such a state of things cannot last, and that the system of M. Garay must give way to another; and that this minister must resign his office.

However this may be, as distress is a bad counsellor, the Spanish government, with a view of filling its coffers, has had recourse to several expedients which cannot be better characterized than by stating them.

A royal decree had granted the right of export to the port of Cadiz. Some factors had in consequence embarked in speculations for Lima; but at the moment of the expedition putting to sea, it was notified that they would have to pay not only the duties of clearance, but also the duties of entry, due only at Lima, under the pretext, that although the decree was published, it had not yet been put in execution. One may judge of the desolate state of the maritime commerce, in a country where there exists no insurance office for cases when ships do not arrive at their destination, and under a government which has never made any return for its unjust gain.

The following is another trait which is not less remarkable than the preceding: Some agriculturists of Biscay had, by virtue of a royal license, exported corn; they protested indeed, against the minister's demand of dues contrary to the privileges of their province; but as they were allowed to embark without being compelled to pay their dues, they considered themselves freed

from them. What therefore was their surprise, when, on the arrival of their ships at Bordeaux, the Spanish consul stopped the unloading until they had paid these dues, which exceeded, not only those imposed in Spain, but even the value of the corn. The merchandize could not be sold, and the result was an enormous loss both to the factors and the agriculturists.

The affair of Mr. Meade, and his enlargement, must be sufficiently known to you to make it unnecessary for me to enter into details. Sir Henry Wellesley strongly insists upon their payment of 50,000 piastres of which Mr. Meade defrauded the company of English merchants, represented by Mr. Macdumot. M. D. Pizarro answered sir Henry in no very moderate tone—that it was astonishing that the British ambassador should make such a demand, since he was ignorant and must be ignorant of the whole foundation of this affair. Things came to such a point, that the word *rupture* has been already pronounced, and sir Henry has declared to the Spanish minister that he would send the entire correspondence to his government, that it might be able to judge on what side the fault lay. At the moment of my writing this letter I learn that M. Pizarro, fearing the consequences of his passion, has just written in the mildest terms to sir Henry Wellesley, and that Mr. Meade has raised an enormous claim against the Spanish government under the title of an indemnity.

While these events and discussions are going on, the interior of the court of Spain gives itself up to puerilities which form the most afflicting contrast with the situation of public affairs.

The Marchioness of Roua had wished to marry the Prince de Laval, son of the ambassador of France. The King opposed it, saying that she ought to marry a Spaniard. She chose one accordingly. He was a young officer, equally noble and poor. This choice also caused displeasure; the Marchioness was placed in a convent, and the officer was put under arrest. It is not known whether the king will relent and consent to the marriage.

Masked balls are severely prohibited here, and it has been thought right to push the rigour of the regulations to such a point, as to break up a children's ball, the oldest of whom was not 15, and who were assembled as a family party at the house of the Dowager duchess of Ossune. This lady is the mother of the Duke of Ossune, all whose revenues the court keeps to itself, under the pretext that he does not live with his wife.

In all this, the court is entirely given up to the practice of devotion. The queen, whose pregnancy is now certain, went through the devotional ceremony of nine days, at a chapel in the city, for the purpose of obtaining the result from Heaven. Lately, the generals of the Capuchins, and of the Hieronimites, have been covered in the presence of the king, as Gracdes of Spain. Unfortunately the suffering people have looked upon this ceremony with no favorable eye, and the admission of a capucin to a ceremony of sheer vanity, and of obsolete etiquette, does not much contribute to restore the veneration of the Spaniards for their Monks.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF JULY 18.

Bonaparte.—We copy the following from the Morning Chronicle. To what it refers, or what it means, except that Napoleon is grumbling, as

usual, we profess not to know. The Chronicle "pledges itself for its authenticity," and calls it a "curious and important document." We own we can discern neither of those qualities in it.

Note written by Napoleon, in the margin of Sir Thomas Read's letter to Count Bertrand, dated 25th April, 1818.

"1. I gave you to understand, yesterday, when you presented this letter to me, that I would not condescend to notice it; and that you need not translate it to me, since it is not in the form which has been observed for three years.

"2. This fresh outrage only dishonors this coxcomb. The king of England only is entitled to treat with me upon an equality.

"3. This crafty proceeding has one object—to prevent your exposing the criminal plot they have been contriving against my life for these two years past.

"4. Thus it is, that affecting to open the doors to claims and complaints, they shut them the closer.

"5. Thus it is, that affecting a willingness to provide me lodging, and build a house for me, I have been kept for three years in this unhealthy barn, and no building has been yet commenced.

"6. Thus it is, that affecting to allow me the liberty of riding on horseback, they prevent me from so doing, and from taking exercise, by indirect means; hence the primory cause of my illness.

"7. They employ the same means to debar me from receiving any visits. They have need of obscurity.

"8. Thus it is, that after having made attempts upon my physician, having forced him to give in his resignation, rather than remain a passive instrument, void of all moral feeling, they nevertheless keep him under arrest at Longwood, wishing it to be believed that I have his assistance, when they well know I cannot see him, that I have not seen him for a fortnight, and that I never shall see him unless he be set at liberty, relieved from his oppressive situation, and restored to his moral independence in what concerns the exercise of his functions.

"9. Thus it is they are guilty of a characteristic falsehood in causing bulletins to be issued by a physician who has never seen me, and who is ignorant both of my constitution and my disorder; but that is well calculated to deceive the prince and people of England, and Europe.

"10. They indulge in a ferocious smile at the fresh sufferings this deprivation of the assistance of art adds to this tedious agony.

"11. Desire this note to be sent to lord Liverpool, and also your letter of yesterday, with those of the 13th and 24th April, that the prince regent may know who my — is, and be able to publicly punish him.

"12. If he does not, I bequeath the opprobrium of my death to the reigning house of England. Signed, "NAPOLEON."

"Longwood, 27th April, 1818."

The Chronicle has also published the following letters;—but we observe, it says nothing about their authority:

Longwood, April 19, 1818.

SIR—According to your excellency's directions communicated to me yesterday, by major Gorrequer, I proceeded to count Bertrand, and begged him, as I had not preserved a copy of the letter I had written to him on the 13th of this month, to

lend it to me for the purpose of taking a copy, which he did without the smallest hesitation. Indeed, a little before the interview which took place between him and major Gorrequer, he asked me if I had any objections to my letter being shown to major Gorrequer, and he has since informed me that his intentions were, that he might either keep it or take a copy, as he had done with several other papers some days before.

For ten months your excellency has several times manifested to me intentions to subject me to the same restrictions as the French prisoners—to which I have always refused to consent; and I must beg leave now to state that your excellency has not the right to do so, as Napoleon Bonaparte is not considered as a prisoner of war, otherwise than by virtue of an act of parliament; and the other French (not even the domestics) are not mentioned in the bill, and could not be subjected to the restrictions which have been imposed upon them, if they had not given their consent by a written engagement, the effect of which ceases at the moment of their option, as is clearly shown by the recent departure of general Gourgand; therefore still stronger reasons exist that an English subject cannot be submitted to such restrictions, without a special and written consent on his part, to which I have always protested, and protest I will never agree to it, as it would be signing the dishonor of the naval uniform, and would inevitably draw down the contempt of the brother officers with whom I have the honor to serve. Therefore, in the natural state of things, neither your excellency nor any other authority, can subject me to restrictions contrary to the rights of an officer, and the laws of England.

I have also had the honor to observe to you that independent of the general guarantee of the laws, I had provided a private one in the stipulations which I had made in 1815, when admiral lord Keith, then commanding the channel fleet, in consequence of the request made to him by count Bertrand that I should be attached to Napoleon, as surgeon, in place of the French surgeon whom the English government had permitted to accompany him, authorized me to do so I begged of his lordship to give me an order in writing which he declined doing.

I recollect perfectly well his answer which was—"It is not in my power to order you to accept of it, as it is out of the naval service, and is a business altogether extraordinary, and must be voluntary on your part; but I, as commander in chief, will authorize you to accept of it, and I advise you most strongly to do so, as I am convinced the government will be obliged to you, and it is a situation which may, with propriety and honor, be held by an Englishman." Altho' it was impossible for me not to follow the advice given by a distinguished officer, nevertheless I made some stipulations, viz: That I should be at liberty to resign, should I find the situation not to be consonant to my wishes; that I should be borne upon the navy list in my rank as surgeon, with my time going on; that I should not be paid or considered as dependant upon Napoleon Bonaparte, but as a British officer, (and consequently not subject to any restrictions inflicted upon French prisoners;) and I have repeatedly had the honor, verbally, to express to you, that sooner than consent to allow my rights as an English officer to be violated, I would prefer giving in my resignation; and as you appeared to be struck with my observations and

stipulations which I had made with the lords commissioners of the admiralty, I therefore concluded that you had given up all idea of putting them in execution. When, on the 12th of this month, I received instructions contrary to my natural rights, the stipulations I had made and the protestations which I frequently made to yourself, which you caused to be sent to me, I immediately comprehended that it was merely a way of obliging me to quit Longwood. Delicacy, my duties as a medical man, and humanity, alike ordained that, prior to quitting, I should acquaint Napoleon Bonaparte with my intention, and I did so.

In neither the army or navy is it the custom when an officer is desirous to resign, for him to first consult his royal highness the duke of York, or the first lord of the admiralty, touching the propriety or otherwise of his doing so, the resignation tendered direct through the proper channels is always the first intimation; therefore in sending my resignation to your excellency, without first consulting you, I was only acting according to the established custom, of both services.

In writing the letter to the count Bertrand, I have not violated the respect which I owe to your excellency as head of the government, as the question contained in it has been frequently agitated before. I have not violated the act of parliament, or any written restriction emanating from you. An inhabitant of Longwood, I have not been subjected to the restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants of the island, either with respect to passes, as I live in the house, or as to communications, because for near three years communications daily and nightly, verbally and in writing, have taken place between us. There is not a day passes that I do not see the French pass several times, very frequently by night, and not a week that I do not make written communications to both the masters and servants, upon medical and other subjects pertaining to physic.

I have not violated any written instructions, because I have never received any *positive* prohibition restraining the nature of my communications. In all the restrictions there was always a latitude, a kind of discretionary power allowed me, by stating "that I was *not* ordered not to reply to Napoleon Bonaparte, or to any of his family, on any other subject not medical, that if I did so, the responsibility must rest upon myself, that I had *his* authority for doing so." Indeed, had a positive prohibition been given, to comply with it is evidently impracticable for any person in my situation; and as to the responsibility, I am content to bear the whole of it.

When frequently required to act in a manner which I conceived to be incompatible with my feelings and profession, and dishonorable to me, I have had the honor to demand *clear and positive* instructions in *writing*, in order that I might study, meditate upon them, and execute them punctually; or, if I found any thing in them contrary to my conscience, to give in my resignation; I have never had any except such as were worded in the manner I have described above.

For some months I have been made to lead a most wretched life, by your excellency's obliging me to proceed to your house twice a week, reviling me, turning me out of doors in a most ignominious manner; once indeed having experienced every thing except personal violence, menaced by words and looks, because I did not choose to comply with verbal insinuations.

It is not for me, sir, to pretend to remain in the situation against your will, but instead of receiving orders to that effect from the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, mean are taken to oblige me to quit by attacks upon my rights and personal liberty, and for several days I have been oppressed, humiliated, and dishonored; dishonored as much as an officer can be by an arbitrary act, and rendered, by indignation, nearly incapable of exercising my calling. I have, therefore, sir, the honor to demand from your excellency—1st. Either the rescinding of your directions of the 10th of this month, and the privilege of exercising my functions at Longwood, as I have done for near three years; 2d. Or to accept the resignation which I wrote as soon as I found that I was assimilated to the French prisoners, and so allow me to proceed to England—3d Or, if it is asserted that I have committed a crime, either in writing the enclosed letter to count Bertrand, or by having done any thing else which I am ignorant of, and which your excellency has not thought proper to communicate to me, or of not having complied with verbal and obscure directions, or of having in any wise violated the act of parliament, I demand to be, according to the provision of that act, transferred to England for trial before a competent court. I further protest against any longer detention in the state of oppression in which I am, which, by rendering me incapable of following my professional avocation, necessitates my being speedily replaced at Longwood; and I appeal to the justice of the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty against the violation of the terms under which I accepted the situation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with all possible respect, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,

B. O'MEARA, Surgeon R. N.

To his excellency lieut. gen. Sir Hudson Lowe,
K. C. B. &c. governor.

St. Helena, 1st May, 1818.

My Dear Sir—As it is probable that my removal from the situation I now hold will, ere long, take place (which event, indeed, considering the manner in which I have been tormented and ill treated for several months past, obviously and evidently with a view to oblige me to resign, is now desirable) I have thought it essential to my justification to forward to you the above letter (which was sent to the governor the day it was written) and the other enclosures of my letters and the replies to them, in order that you, from whom I have received so many marks of friendship, and whose esteem and good opinion I prize so highly, may not be led to suppose by any artful insinuations or misrepresentations, arising from malice, revenge,—a dread of the truth's being made known in England—or even of mere mistake—that any improper or dishonorable conduct on my part, has occasioned my removal from a situation, to which, whether considered in the light of novelty or delicacy, history offers no parallel. To you, one of my earliest and sincerest friends, I am bound to render this indispensable explanation; which obliges me to discontinue the secrecy which hitherto I have maintained, even with respect to my own situation upon this rock.

Believe me to be, my dear sir,

Your most sincere and obliged friend,
BASSYL O'MEARA, Surgeon.

To Wm. Ferguson, esq.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

Our Register of to-day presents but little original matter; but the selections will be found amusing and useful. The newspapers, however, are in general very barren, and filled with a great deal of trash.

The most important article of foreign news, is that which respects Venezuela. The cause of the Patriots there is looking up, and general Paez, the new commander, promises to do better things for that unfortunate portion of America than general Bolivar.

It would seem that the "four great powers" of Europe, including, we believe, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, mean to keep the smaller states at an awful distance. The sovereigns of those powers are to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle in all this month, to decide upon withdrawing the army of occupation from France. The prince regent must attend by proxy; as it is contrary to law for him to leave Great Britain without the consent of parliament. The minor sovereigns have been notified that they will not be admitted to political communion on this occasion.

MR. BARENT GARDENIER, formerly a member of congress, has taken the political field against gov. CLINTON. His object appears to be to prove a coalition between the governor and the federalists some years ago. In this attack Mr. G. takes sides with a section of the old republican party. He is spiritedly supported by major Noah, of the *Advocate*, and is fiercely repelled by the *Columbian*, conducted by Mr. Spooner.

The viscount de QUABACK, having presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, with whom he met at Philadelphia, has arrived at Washington, where, we understand, he has taken up his residence as charge-des-affaires of the Netherlands.

The *Albany Register* thinks we are mistaken in our denial of the authenticity of a certain letter concerning governor CLINTON, said to have been written and franked in the Department of State, and alleges that it was actually so written, and by a person who is now employed in that office. As this allegation may tend to throw suspicion upon an innocent individual, it would, in our opinion, be nothing more than common justice if the editor of the *Albany Register* would give the name of the writer of that letter to the public. Until that is done, we shall continue to question its authenticity.